CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.] sy have doubtless before this marched to Nashville s believed, however, that no robel forces exist in Ken neky east of the direct road from Bowling Green via Pranklin to Nashville. This Franklin is nine miles south

Woodburn and twenty miles from Bowling Green. It ted on the ratiroad, as is shown by the map. I a small post village, and the capital of Simpson d on Drake's creek, and contains two churches ad about four hundred inhabitants.

Nearly due cast of Nashville in the city of Knoxville. some which point General Thomas is advancing, in a ticelic and Cumberland Gap. We mention the fact, out do not doem it politic to point out the reads actually

It is reported that General Crittenden is trying to or ganize another army at Carthage, on the bank of the umberland. This is supposed to be the only rebel force a the line from General Bucil's department to Nashville. Carthage is a post village of Smith county, Tennessee, blocated opposite the mouth of Caney Fork. It is lifty miles by land from Nashville, in an easterly direction churches.

SKETCH OF THE CUMBERLEND RIVER.

As this river will doubtless become one of the important features of the campaign during the next sew days, we give a short sketch of it. The Cumberland the largest affinents of the Ohio. It is very snakelike and circuitous in its course. It rises in the Cumberiand Mountains of Kentucky, near the south, eastern portion of the State, and, flowing westward and southward past comercet and Mill Springs, the recent scene of the decat and death of Zoliceffer, cuters formessee setween Jackson and Overton counties. After making an extensive circuit through Middle Tennessee, passing its course Carthage and the city of Nashville, it turns towards the northwest, and again enters Kentucky about en miles to the cast of the Tennessee river. Between Mashville and this point it passes Clarksville and Doverthe former the point to which Commodore Poots has gone with his fleet, and the latter the scene of the recent battle and capture of Fort Doneison. Its course, after entering he State of Kentucky, is nearly parallel with that of the The whole length of the river is estimated at about six hundred miles. During high water large steambonts second to Nashville and small boats about three hundred salles further. About fourteen miles from Williamsburg in Kentucky, near the Cumberland Mountains, the river has a vertical fall of sixty feet. The area drained by this river is estimated at seventeen thousand square miles.

ADDITIONAL DELAILS OF THE FIGHT.

All the wounded on both sides at Fort Donelson will be brought here and placed in the hospitals. A dozen or sore surgeons, with a corps of hospital nurses, left thi afternoon for the battlefield to assist in their transporta-

CHICAGO, Feb. 17, 1862. A special despatch from Fort Donelson says :- The brees were about equal in numbers, but the rebels had all the advantage of position, being well fortified on two mmense hills, with their fort near the river on a lower piece of ground. From the foot of their entrenchment pits and abattis extended up the river behind town of Dover. Their fortifications on the side back from the river were at least four miles in length. The water battery, in the centre of the fortifi as, where it came down to the river, mounted nine

ission, from Cairo, says that there are three hundred filled, six hundred wounded and one hundred missing The rebels were sure of success. In any other cause

adagainst less brave troops, they could easily have held ne position against a hundred thousand med.

The business of getting the different brigades in posifor attacking the new arrivals took up the greater portion of Friday night.

At daylight Saturday the enemy opened on the Eigh eath Illinois, when Colonel Oglesby's brigade was soon ed, and was soon followed by Wallace's and McAr thur's brigades, the latter acting under General McCler ad, as the position of the troops had been changed dur ag the night, and General Grant had been called away ing the night to the gunboats. The movements of al wision were made without anything except general orders.
As a suggestion from General McClernand General Wal-jace cent up four regiments to support his division, who rly out of ammunition

cement till near ten o'clock the fight ing was terrific. The troops on the right were were dis proof as follows:—McArthur's brigade, composed of the Finth, Twelfth, Forty-first, Seventeenth and Ninetcenth Binole regiments; next, General Ogiesby's brigade, con-cisting of the Eighth, Thirteenth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Illinois regiments; Schwartz's and Dres cor's batteries; next was General Wallace's brigade of Eleventh, Twentieth, Forty-fifth and Forty-eighth Minois regiments. These three brigades composed Gen.

It was found that the enemy was concentrating hi main force to turn our right, which was done by our men getting out of ammunition, and in the confusion of get as the division, which had stood its ground manfully for three Cours, Febred, the enemy occupied the field when Geperal Grant ordered General Smith to move for ward his division and storm the enemy's works or

This order was obeyed with great alacrity, and som the cheers of our daring soldiery were heard, and the old ing displayed from within the enemy's entrenchments. peral Grant then sent word to General McCler nand and General Wallace that General Smith was within the memy's entreachments, ordering their forces to move ral Wallaces brigades—the Eleventh Indiana, Eighth Missouri and some Ohio regiments-were rapidly thrown into position, and Company A, of the Chicago Light Artillery, was plented reat, came yelling out of their works into the road, the Chicago boys poured a hall storm of grape and canister

nto their ranks, slaughtering dozens of them. Simultaneously with this the infantry commenced gring at will, and the rebels went pell mell back into eir works, our men advancing and taking possession of the ground lost, and a hill besides. Fresh troops, who had not been in the action, were then thrown forward and as the shades of night drew on, were in a strong

did the hardest fighting, and have suffered terribly. They would undoubtedly have held their first position but for the failure of their ammunition. The ammuni-tion wagans were some distance off, the hills preventing

Some of our best officers and men have cone to their long home.

Hardly a man that went over the neld after the buttle

but discovered some comrade who had fallen. We lost three lieutenant columnie, and at least of

quarter of all the other officers were wounded or killed During Saturday night a contraction of all our lines was made for a simultaneous assault from every point, and orders were given by General Gract to take the enemy at the point of the bayonet. Every man was at his post the Fifty seventh Illinois on the extreme right.

THE SURRENDER OF THE FORT.

At daylight the advance was made, and when the for light of day broke forth white flags were bung in man; s on the enemy's works.

An officer at a convenient point was informed that they and stacked their arms and surrendered early in the

morning.

The following correspondence passed between the com-

GENERAL BUCKNER TO GENERAL GRANT.

HEADQUARM, FORT DONELSON, Feb. 18, 1862. consideration of all the circumstances govern tag the present situation of affairs at this station, I proappointment of commissioners to argue apon terms of ca. ion of the forces at this post under my command that view I suggest an armistice until twelve o'clock

I am, very respectfully, your obcdient nervant.

Brigadier General C. S. A. To Brigadier Coneral U. S Grany, Commending the test Clates forces near Fort Donalson.

GENERAL GRANT'S REPLY TO GENERAL BUCKNER.

HEADQUARTERS ON THE FIRED, }
FORT DUNBERON, Feb. 16, 1862. rmistice and th ers to settle on the terms of

apitulation, is just received. render, can be accepted. I propose to move immediately on your works.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Brigadier General Comman

GEN. BUCKNER ACCEPTS THE TERMS AND SURRENDERS HRADQUARTERS, DOVER, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1862.

Brigadier General U. S. GRANT, U. S. A.:—

Six:—The distribution of the forces under my comand, incident to an unexpected change of command

and the overwheiming force under your command, comoel me, notwithstanding the brilliant success of the Con ederate arms, to accept the ungenerous and unchivalron erms which you propose. I am, sir, your servant, S. B. BUCKNER, Brigadier General C. S. Our force was soon in the enemy's camp, when the

shel officers gave up their swords. The bulk of the rebels are chagrined, as they knew of the surrender long before our men were aprrised of it outed their escape during the night, taking with them Floyd's brigade and a few tavorites, occupying what few

mall steamers they had. The prisoners are loud in their

enunciation of the runaways. Many of them acknowledged the hopelessness of their ase, and intimated a willingness to take an eath of alleciance, and return to their homes. To the question put an officer as to how many prisoners we had, he replied, "You have all out of 25,000 who were not killed or

NAMES OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

It is impossible to get a list of the killed and wounded, as all the killed have not yet been brought in, and are following is a list of the killed and wounded:-

EIGHTH ILLINOIS. Marsh, killed; Captain Hannah, wounded. NINTH ILLINOIS.

Wounded, Captain Robinson, Captain Bocker, Lieute nant Fulton, Lieutenant Leber, Killed, Captain Shaw, Lieutenants Boyce, Churchill, Kenyon, Vohr, Buncan, and Orderly Sergeant Billard. ELEVENTH ILLINOIS.

Killed-J. G. Park, Richard Woodman, Milton Boggs, James McCatlin, Simeon Sloane, Caleb Griffith, E. Morris

ants Deau, Wilcox, Murray, Brackstone; Captain Carter Killed, Lieutenant Manzur, Captain Craig, Sargeant Pes

all of company G. Wounded-Andrews McKee, Lieuten

dll. Wounded, Colonel Lawler in the arm, Captain Wi son, Lieutenant Toole. TWENTIETH ILLINOIS. Killed, Licutenant Coionel Erwin. Wounded, Captain

Kearard, Lieutenants Archdencon and King. THIRTIETH PLINOIS. Killed-Adjutant Kirkpatrick.

THIRTY-FIRST ILLINORS.

Killed—Lieutenant Colonel White, Captain Williamson.
Wounded—Colonel Logan (ball through the shoulder), Adjutant Capebeart, Captain McCook, — Summerfield Dr. McCook.

FORTY EIGHTH ILLINOIS. Killed-Lieutenant Colonel Smith. FORTY-PIRST ILLINOIS.

Killed-Captain True. The composition of the rebel forces was as follows:

Pennessee, eleven rigments; Mississippi, eisht: Texas one; Kentucky, two; Arkansas, one; Virginia, four one battation of cavalry each from Alabama, Tenness and Mississippi.

Relief for the Wounded.

Indianapolis, Feb. 17, 1862 A special train left at seven o'clock P. M. for Fort Dor ison with physicians, twenty-five volunteer nurses and a large quantity of hospital stores. A citizens' meeting has been called to make arrangements for taking care of the wounded that will be sent here. Governor Morton seaves for Fort Donelson to-night.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17, 1862. The schooner Allen Collier leaves to-night with twelv surgeons and over one bundred boxes of supplies for Fort short time for the relief of the wounded. The United States Sanitary Commissioners telegraphed to General Halleck to send to Cincinnati as many wounded soldier, as he saw proper, saying that the citizens of Cincinnat would most gladly provide for them.

Relief for the Orphans of the Slain PROLADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1962.

In the midst of the joy over the news at the Commer cial Rooms in the Merchants' Exchange, a proposition was started to raise a fund of \$100,000 to educate and provide for the orphans of the slain on our side; and 5,000 was raised in a few minutes. The rest will be easily obtained. Besides this benediends the Coc Shop Refreshment Committee have had under considera tion the establishment of a home for the benefit of al wounded, maimed and sick soldiers after the rabellion btained, and the erection of a suitable building wil shortly be commenced. It is stated that one gentleman has signified his intention of subscribing \$40,000 for this

EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN THE CITY.

Inbounded Excitement-Scenes About the Newspaper Offices and Elsewhere-Gen. Scott-The Police Commissioners-Naval Preclamation-Departure of the Ninetythird Regiment-A Salute of One Hundred Guns to be Fired in Honor of the Victory, &c.
When the news of the success of the Union soldiers in

oreing the rebels to evacuate Fort Penelson reached this ity yesterday, the scene around the bulletin of the HERALD flice was one of the most intense enthusiasm Hardly a minute elapsed from the time the welcome in-telligence was posted on the bulletin before a large crowd of joyous looking countenances were collected around the doors, eagerly discussing the glorious victory, and comparing the determined valor of our troops with that of chivalry-some proclaiming that a successio of such heilliant achievements must specific terminate the rebellion-others rushing suddenly away, after hea ing the news, apparently eager to convey the intelligence their friends. Almost simultaneously with the first issue of the news by the Herand, flags were hoisted on the different public buildings, hotels, private dwellings, and even thrust out of the windows of private dwellings. Indeed, so suddonly was the intelligence spread about the city, that a complete rush was made for the different sewspaper offices, and so great was the demand for extra HERAIDS that we were obliged to keep the presses con-tinually running in order to fully satisfy the curiosity of all to learn the truth of the news. The shipping in both the North and East rivers displayed their bunting to the greatest advantage. Even the cellars occupied by the Cheap Johns, along South, West, Front and Cherry streets thrustout the Stars and Stripes; so that, no matter whi way you turned, the glorious emblem was staring you in the face, evoking involuntarily the expression, "Long may t wave." Wherever a man was seen reading the news, which was not unfrequent's growd collected around him and he found it impossible to have it all to himself, and therefore read aloud the intelligence, at the conclusion of which a shout of joy would invariably be sent up and school far and wide by the voices of hundreds of free men in jubilation at the success of a just cause, as illus trated by the gailant deeds of our army and navy in every engagement. The energies of the Union have been exerted with such overwhelming power that no such sig-nal achievements were ever before gained in the history of the world. "Only think," says a gentleman, "by the all of Donelson, Tonnessee and the entire Gulf States are opened to the advance of our triumphant troops." "Glo-rious news," another would exclaim. "Fifteen thousand prisoners," says soother. "Ays," said a good natur, ed specimen of the land of Erin, "Generals Pillow, Johnston and Buckner captured! I wonder if hey'll hang Colonel Corcoran now." And so it went on, expressions of the most grave and humorous character continually eccaping from old and young. Quite an amusing scene took place in a growd near the Peat Office. A gentleman conversion with a good humored Unionist be came somewhat bolsterous in his disbelief of the success of the Union troops. A bystander suggested that he must be a secesh, whereupon the skeptical individual became auddenly impressed with the idea that discretion was the better part of valor, turned round suddenly to leave,

vas near. "I should tink you have now light enough of

The Police Headquarters were also the scene of intense excitement, and the news was telegraphed to all sections of the city. A gentleman called upon the Police Commissioners shortly after the news was known, and insisted that as a matter of justice the following order should be

He was referred to Mr. Kennedy, who said that he hought the police would be lenient with all such offenders,

but modestly declined to issue the order.

Leary's hat store, under the Astor House, was also eleven o'clock in the morning, General Scitt, who persons who were listening to a gentleman reading the news. A rush was immediately made to inform the reteran of the news, and in a few minutes not less than he hundred persons were blocking up the street, making agress or ingress for the General impossible. Repeated theors were given for Scott and the Union, and loud calls were made for him to speak, but he was not to be

calls were made for him to speak but he was not to be tempted, and therefore remained quietly in the store until the arrival of the police, who scon coared the way, and the General got into his carriage and drove up Broadway the crowd following and cheering. The General also visited the Leather Manufacture's Bank, where, upon being informed of the capture of Fort Donelson, he said it was a pity that rascal Floyd escaned!

The departure of the Ninety-third regiment (Morgan Rithes) New York State Voiunteers, for Riker's Island was the opension of another outburst of anthusiasm; for as they marched through the Fark and down Broadway, their fite bond playing inspiriting martial airs, shout after shoot greated them, many throwing up their hat and caps, while the fair sex gave their canal greetings from numberiess windows. In fact, so great and unbounded were the demonstrations in all pacts of the city over the plorious events of the past few days that it amply compensates for the long and many months of delay all have experienced.

In the Common Council last night it was ordered that one bundred girs should be fired to-morrow, in honor of the Fort Denelson victory.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS ELSEWHERE.

The Reception of the News in the Departments and at the Capitol-Promo tion of General Grant.

Washington, Feb. 17, 1862.
To-day has been observed as a day of general jubilee n Washington. The excitement consequent upon the eception of the news of the capture of Fort Donelson was intense. During the morning a rumor was circuated that Fort Donelson had fallen, but it was regarded as another conord. About noon the official despatch from General Collum, commandant at Cairo, was received at hendquarters. It created there the intensest satisfaction. The face of the General comnanding shone with proud gratification at the success of his plans, and the glorious achievements of the army which his indefatigable energy had, in an almost incredible short space of time, rendered invincib c. The officers on duty at headquarters were grouped the General, testifying their delight, and congratulating him upon the brilliant result of his arrangement of the plan of the campaign. A copy of the despatch was quickly made for General McClellan, who walked rapidly through the mud and rain to the War Department, to convey the joyful intelligence to the Secretary of War, and through him to the President.

It being public reception day, the Secretary was found, as usual upon such occasions, standing in the corridor of the department, with a crowd of eager visiters awaiting their turn to be received. The despatch was received and read aloud by the Secretary, who proposed three cheers, and a shout went up that made the old roof of the War Department tremble. Another reading was called for, and again three times three of irrepressible huzzas sounded through the building. They were echoed sound, and repeated the shouts over the victory.

The news spread like wildfire through the streets to the outer departments, and there and everywhere tha men heard what news had come, the huzzas of a gladdened populace rang out indoors and outdoors, men women and children joining in the general joy, until all Washington resounded with the huzzes of the multitude over the greatest Union victory of the campaign. At the Capitol there was manifested the highest degree

of enthusiasm and excitement. The day was ineterment, and the galleries were sparsely filled, but cheer after encer burst forth on the floor and in the galleries as the lespatch was read. In the House business was for awhile suspended. The members from Kentucky and Tennessee were most deeply affected. They were heartily con gratulated by their friends. Crowds gathered around the testify to him and his colleagues, and the gallant Ten nesseans, their gratification at the liberation of their States from the pollution of rebel footsteps.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, hastened to the Senate, where, as will be seen from our Congressional reports, similar enthusiasm was exhibited. Mr. Maynard and Senator Andrew Johnson were there the centre of a group Senator Kennedy, of Maryland, who has been unjustly accused of secession proclivities, seemed to rejoice as heartily as any present.

had rend General Cullom's patch there were some indications of applause, notwithstanding the stringent rules of the Senate prohibiting it, when immediately Senator Grimes arose, and stated tha in addition to this cheering news, the Navy Departmen had received a despatch announcing that the city of Savannah was occupied by the Union forces, the applause was mere decided, and Vice President Hamlin said, That is right—the Chair rules that it is neither applaud ing nor censuring a Senator." when tremendous manifestations of delight burst from floor and galleries, making the chambers resound again and again.

ng the chambers resound again and again.

In all parts of the Capitol and in all parts of the city here was great rejoicing. Women and old men she tears, and the young were wild with delight. The refectories and restaurants were abundantly patronized, everybody insisting that everybody else should "take something." It was truly a general jubilee.

he old rebel. John B. Floyd, after having stolen every thing he could lay his hands upon, has at last stolen narch upon our gallant soldiers at Fort Donelson.

PROMOTION OF GENERAL GRANT. Honors follow swift on the heels of victory. Imme liately on the receipt of the telegraphic news announ eing the capture of Fort Donelson, the Secretary of War ent the name of General Grant to the President for no singtion to the Senate as Major General, as a reward for his gallant services.

Intense Enthusiasm in the Union Camps.

Washington, Feb. 17, 1862.
The news of the capture of Fort Donelson was carried to the camps on this side of the Potomac as soon as re-ceived. Regiments were paraded and the despatches read, and the huzzas of the soldiers were mingled with those of the citizens. Salutes were fired, and the manifestations of delight were indescribable.

Our special despatches, received this evening from the correspondents of the HERALD among the army divisions across the Potomac, unite in speaking of the joy and excitement of the troops at the news of the Fort Donelson victory as surpassing the power of description. Imme diately on the reception of the intelligence every regi ment was called out and the news of the victory read to them. The jubilee of the men was beyond restraint. Up few guns, names and caps, accompanied by a prolonga-tion of the wildest cheers and "tigers." Guns were fired from nearly all the forts.

Great Enthusiasm in St. Louis-Speech of Gen Halleck.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 17, 1862. This city is wild with excitement and joy. The news was rend at the Union Merchant's Exchange, creating the most intense enthusiasm. "The Star Spangled Banner" and the "Red, White and Blue" were sung by all present, after which they adjourned and marched to head-quarters, twelve or fifteen hundred strong, where three rousing cheers were given for Halleck and Foote.

Gen. Halleck appeared at the window, thanked the people for the hearty demonstration, and said:— I promised, when I came here, with your aid, to drive the enemies of the flag from your State. This has been done, and it is now virtually out of Kentucky, and soon will be out of Tennessee.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was repeated, and, with louder cheers for the Union, the crowd dispersed. Judge Holt wept for Joy when he heard the news Many of the stores were closed, the city decorated with flags, and evidence of the greatest loy was everywhere manifest.

of Illinois, left for Fort Donelson this morning to look after the wounded Illinois troops.

A requisition has been made for all the steamboats in this vicinity to be hold in readiness for transportation o. the better part of valor, turned round suddenly to leave.
and, running against & Jamppest, exclaimed, "I beg pardon, sir." "No necessity, Massa," replied a darky who

There is great excitement and rejoicing here at the Fort Donelson capture, in honor of which a er is given at the Gait House this evening to General Bueil and staff, and other officers in the city.

Rejoicings in Baltimor

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17, 1862 The greatest excitement prevails here on account the glorious news of the capture of Fort Donelson. The streets are crowded with Union men, who in a drenching rain are exchanging or agratulations on the anspictous victory. A national salute will be fired from Federal

The Union men are overflowing with joy. The news is nowhere more acceptable than to them. Secesh is over whelmed with this Waterloo defeat.

Rejoicings in Philadelphia.

Рипарецина, Feb. 17, 1862. The news of the greatest victory of the war operat like sunshine, of which we are entirely destitute to-day Crowds are gathering under umb ellas in the vicinity of Third and Chestnut streets, and extras find ready de

of third and cheanns are to the grand celebration of our victories, appointed for the 224 of February, will be made on a much more extensive scale, in view of the almost overwhelming dissorr to the rebelievies. Flags are being recklessly thrown out in every direction. The occasion is one of great public repoining.

Rejoicings at Cincinn :ti.

Cin innati, Feb. 17, 1862. News of the capture of Fort Donaldson was received here at eleven o'clock this morning, and caused intens excitement and joy. The enthusiasm on 'change was unbounded.

To-night a general illumination, with bonfires and fireworks will take place. A sall to will be fired from the heavy guns on the fortifications around the city at noun to-morrow. Troops have been passing through the city all day a route for the Cumberland river.

Rejoicings to New England.

Bo-rox, Feb. 17, 1862. The news of the capture of Fort Conelson creates perfect furor of patriotic jubilation in Boston to-day. There has not before been so much joy manifested in a miscellaneous way within the memory of the oldest in-

miscellaneous way within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Mayor Wightman has issued a congratulatory proclamation on the capture of Fort Doveison, and directing a saints of one hundred guns at noon to morrow; also that the church belis be rung and the national flags be displayed from the pub ic buildings. The patriotic citizens will fire five hundred guns on the Common to-morrow. Resolutions were unanimously passed in both branches of the Legislature to-day, presenting the thanks of the people of the State to the gailant officers and soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy of the United States, on the occasion of the sories of brilliant victories recently won by their courage and skillin the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Missouri, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennersec, and the Governor was requested to order a salute in honor of these great successes of the arms of the Union.

Despatches from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont announce the general manifestation of enthusiasm and thanksgiving for the glorious result.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 17, 1862. A citizens' salute of one hundred guns, in honor of the capture of Fort Donelson, was fired here this afternoon, and a saute of one hundred guns was also fired by order of Governor Sprague.

BURLINGTON, Feb 17, 1862. This village is wild with excitoment over the capture of Fort Donelson. The bells are ringing, and a national sa-lute of fifty guns being fired.

CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF SAVANNAH.

A despatch from Fortress Monroe, dated 16th inst.

We are informed that fighting has been going on Savannah, and that that city has probably been captured.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

General Curtis' Pursuit of the Patec's Army. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 1980

This forenoon General Hatlack telegraphed to General McClellan the gratifying news that General Curtis, in pursuit of General Price's fleeing army, has so far been eminently successful. He had up to yesterday captured pel, one lieutepant colonel, two captains and more privates, &c., than he could by any possibility just then take due care of. This means evidently that he succeeded in breaking up General Price's army.

According to the latest advices the Union army is in rigorous pursuit of the rebels. General Price's army was on Crane creek, twenty-nine miles from here, on Friday evening, and our forces five miles in the rear, preparing to make an early start in pursuit the next morning. Gen eral Price had placed his train in advance. About one hundred wagons containing supplies for him were brought into this place from Forsyth only a few hours before his retreat. The rebel sympathizers here claim the General Price will be reinforced or fifteen regiments from Bentonville, Ark., under Gen. Van Dorn; but Gen. Sigel, who was advancing on the rebel columns by a different route than that pursued by Gen. Curtis, may strike a blow on their flank, and upset

Four rebel officers and thirteen privates fell into our hands on Friday, and are now here. The officers are the otorious Col. Freeman, Major Barry, aid-de-camp to Gen. McBride, Capt. Dickinson, Chief Engineer, and Capt.

A peny express, with relay posts, has been established by Capt. Baldwin between Rolla and this point.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW MEXICO.

The Senta Fe mail, with dates to January 31, has a rived. General Sibley's command of three thousan Texans and eight field pieces, two being thirty-two unders, advanced as far as Santa Barbara, but for some unaccountable reason had retired in the direction

Colonel Capby, with one thousand three hundred regn lars and two thousand New Mexican volunteers, is after

Brigadier General Hovey and staff, and column, left Santa Fe on-the 1st for the scene of action. The Playa had been well guarded to prevent its de struction. Several copies of General Sibley's proclama

tion had been seized by the authorities. The Klowa, Camanche, Chevenne, Arapahoe, Siour and awnee Fork to hunt buffaloes.

MEETING OF THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE. At a special meeting of the committee, held yesterday, Mr. Draper, Vice Chairman, presiding, the followin resolutions, submitted by the Chair, were unanimously

dopted:-

resolutions, submitted by the Chair, were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in further acknowledgment of the leval and gallant conduct of the Union forces now engaged in suppressing rebellien, the committee desire to express their admiration of the strategic skill of the commanding generals, the determination and dashing bravery of the officers, soldiers and asamen engaged in the investment, assault and capture of Fort Denelson, on the Cumberland river, in Tenuessee.

Resolved, That the public heart of the country overflows with gratitude to the heroic men who have added a new glory to our national annals.

Resolved, That the memory of the patriots who have maintained the national honor at the sacrifice of their lives, becomes a sacred trust of a grateful country; and that the wounded and suffering defonders of the Union are entitled to the sympathy of all who appreciate the principles of loyal duty and devoted patriotism.

Resolved, with the view to give public expression of the grateful sense entertained by the people in regard to the recent successes of the national arms, this committee recommend that the citizens of New York, Brooklyn and vicinity be invited to assemble in mass meeting on the day made illustrious by the birth of Washington—the 22d of February instant.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting, and to give public notice of the time and place; and that his Honor the Mayor be requested to preside.

THE LADIES OF THE NEW BRIGHTON AND FACTORYVILLS (S. I.) Society wish to express their thanks to the Army Express Company, 32 Broadway, for the prompt and safe delivery of packages for hospital use at Washington, and also for their liberality in forwarding the same free

Music.—This evening the grand military ball of the above corps comes off at the Academy of Music, in Four-teenth street. As the proceeds of the afair are to be devoted to the advancement of the regiment, there is no doubt but that there will be a perfect jam. The occasion will be an interesting and brilliant one.

Governor Yates, Secretary Hatch and Auditor Dubois, THE FASHIONAMER HOP OF THE SEASON .- The annual ball of the light Guard is to come off at the Academy of Mesic next Thorstay evening, and the preparations for the event are on a scale of magnifecture which leaves no doubt but that the shair will be fully up to those which admitted so much piece re in former years. The decays since of the innerence believes, we are informed, will be of a splendid description, and federoth since bands have been engaged to turnish the music on the obsession.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1862. NEW GOLD MINES IN CALIFORNIA Mr. Harlan, (rep.) of Iowa, presented a communica-tion from the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the ecently discovered gold mines of California. Referred.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES. Several petitions for the emancipation of slaves wer

Mr. Harnes, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition from itizens of New York, asking that the full rank of Major General be conferred on General John E. Wool. TELEGRAPH TO THE AMOOR SIVER.

se, reported a bill authorizing a survey in relation to the telegraph to the Amoor river.

THE OREGON AND WASHINGTON WAR DELT.
On motion of Mr. NESMITH, (opp.) of Oregon, the joint solution relative to the mode of the payment of the awa ds for settling the Oregon and Washington war deb

was taken up.

ANNONEMENT OF THE CAPTURE OF FORT DONKLEON.

Mr. LANK, (FOR.) of Ia., ask d to have a desparch received by Gene a McClodian of the capture of Fort I onelson by the land forces of the United States read.

There was laughter on the floor and the galleries when it was said that Flood had escaped.

The despatch was greeted with loud applicate in the galleries. The Vice President—That's all right. (Renewed ap-

The Vice President—The Chair rules that such ap-

(Laughter.)

THE CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH.

Mr. Grimes, (rep.) of Jowa, said he had also information that the city of Savannah, in the State of Georgia, had been taken. (Renewed apparese.)

The resolution in regard to the Orogen war debt was then passed.

then passed.

JUDICIAL MATERYS.

On motion of Mr. HARRS, the bill to change and regulate the Circuit and District Couris for the Northern District of New York, was taken up and passed.

THE A CORY AT FORE DONELSON AND SAVANAH.

Mr. F. Or. (e. ep.) of Vt., asked to have a despatch read, from a rebel source, in regard to the victories at Fort Donelson and Savannah. (Loud applause in the gallatics.)

Mr. Foster, (rep.) of Conn., asked whether it was in

Mr. Fostik, (rep.) of count, asked whether it was in order to theer rebel accounts?

Mr. Foor, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to transfer the continuation of the Capitol extension and the crecion of a dome from the War Department to the Department of the Interior

On motion of Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., the bill to provide for the better organization of the cavalry forces of the United States was taken up.

Mr. Fisssynen, (rep.) of Me., thought that fifty regiments, which the bill provides for, was too large a number. Each regiment costs about a million a year, causing an immense expenditure. He moved to reduce the number to thirty.

Mr. Grams said that the number of cavalry wanted would depend on the character of the war. If it was to

avairy. He moved to lay the bill on the table for the present.

Mr. Haras was in favor of the motion. He thought we could tell better about the matter in thirty days. He thought the expense was not so large as estimated. Eleven regiments were set down to the State of New York; only three of those were full, and several were reconstitution regiments. nere skeleton regiments.

Mr. Fosren said that it was evident from the despatches

mere skeieton regiments.

Mr. Forens said that it was evident from the despatches received that we should want more cavalcy, as a man called Floyd had stolen away from Fort Donelson, and we needed cavalry to catch him.

Mr. Jonnson, (Unon) of Fenn., asked consent to offer a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to the officers, soldiers and seamen of the army and may for their heroic gallanty, under the providence of God, for the brilliant victories they have achieved over the enemes of the constitution and the Union.

The resolution was passed.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. Wilson hoped they would not make any reduction in the cavalry force in consequence of any news yet received. The war was not over. There were other buttle fields yet to be won. If hoped there would only be a reduction of the force to forty regiments.

Mr. Wilson, to the force to forty regiments.

Mr. Wilson for the force that the war was not over yet. He knew enough of the Southern people to know that they would still continue to fight. He hoped that the Senate would consider well before they reduce this arm of the service. He thought that we should have governments in the States to support, and it would require cavalry to reduce the numerous guerrilla bands that would spring up. Cavalry alone was competent to such service.

Mr. Fe sexpenx modified his amendment so as to re-

Mr. FE SEXUEN modified his amendment so as to re-

Mr. Fr skenex modified his amendment so as to reduce the cavalry regiments to ferty instead of thirty.
Mr. Wilson thought that thirty of these regiments today were skeleton regiments. They were scattered over
the country. We will have to purchase ten thousand
horses to mount even forty regiments.
Mr. Doornriz. (rep.) of Wis., disliked legislating on a
"pendulum," which seemed to be the case regarding
cavalry. Before the battle of Bull run we wanten on
cavalry. After that we went to the other extreme, and
authorised about eighty regiments. We now propose to
swing back again.
Mr. Fessenden's amendment was adopted by year, 25;
nays, 10.

Mr. Fessenden's amendment was adopted by year, 25; nays, 10.

Mr. Dodurris offered an amendment as a proviso, that if the officers mustered out of the United States take their uniform and equipments, they pay for the same at the original cost.

Mr. Winson, of Mass., thought that officers should receive pay for their time, and that should be sufficient. This amendment would be rather like putting the government into the old clother business.

After some further discussion, the bill was laid over.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 17, 1862. ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CAPTURE OF FORT DONEISON. Mr. Consax, (rep.) of Ind., asked and readily obtained ermission to make a statement relative to Fort Donolson Amid profound silence, Mr. Colfax said that Genera McCletten had nathorized him to inform the House that he had just received a despatch from Cairo, informing him of the arrival of the gunboat Carondelet at that place, bringing the news of the capture of Fort Donelson yesterday by the land forces of the United States, with Meen thousand prisoners, including General A. Sidney Johnston and General Buckner. General Floyd van and

seaped. The loss on both sides is very heavy. Applance and laughter greeted the latter part of the

tespatch. During the rending of this brief but intensely exciting tesnatch, just sufficiently long, and francht with tiding to stir the hearts of all patriotic men, there was an evi deat effort to restrain the feelings, which at its conclusi burst forth in a ringing cheer and clapping of hands such as were never heard in the ball before. For the first time he professional eliquette of the reporters' gallery was broken, and this at all times orderly smid the disorderly portion of the House, echoed with the note of joy which

n full volume rose from floor and galleries. In vain the punctillous Speaker struck his gavel to bring back the House to order. None could see impro priety or infraction of rules in such an indulgence of patriotic feelings, and the rejoicing went on unupon the floor. Members sprung frantically from their sents, and rushed round Mr. Colfax as a common centre be retreating to the open space outside the seats. Here congratulations went on space as the despatch went roin hand to hand. Amid the throng the venerable member from Kentneky, Mr. Crittenden, with his gray hairs, was most distinguishable, and for ome minutes wherever he moved he encountered the outstretched hands of his compoers, who congratulated nim on the giorious event which had cleared Old Ken tucky of the rebels, who had so long held in thrall the Union people of his native State; and heartily, and with a seaming face, did the old patriot respond to the general

Speaker had a busy time of it with his carpin gavel, but for some time to no purpose, as it was felt that there was no indecorum committed in such a demonstra tion of joyous and loyal feeling over the victories of the

Mr. Washsuan, (rep.) of Di.-I want the gentlema' from Indiana to state that General Ulysses S. Grant, who commanded the land forces that central Ulysses S. Graut, who commanded the land forces that captured the fort, is from Hilinois, and from Galena, in my district. Mr. Mallory, (Union) of Ky., in view of the gratify-ing fact, moved that the House adjourn. Motion lost.

Donelson, from rebel sources.

Cries of "Let's have it," "Go to the desk and read it," "Read it," "Read it." Motion lost. Mr. Cozsax said that he had further news from Fort called the House to order, and deep illence ensued.

Mr. Consax then read the despatch, as brought by a larg of truce from Norfolk, confirming the capture of Fort bonelson, &c. This was greeted with applause on the floor and in the

galleries.

Mr. Wenturr, (Union) of Pa., moved an adjournment. Disagreed to.

The House evidently at this time was not in proper condition for business.

Mr. Mallow moved to discharge the Committee on the condition for the War, as from the good news this morning there seemed to be no further use for them.

This was greeted with food laughter and cries of "Agreed." "Agreed."

Mr. Washiners remarked that the news was so gratifying that the House evidently was in no temper for business. He suggested that the House adjourn.

The House again refused to adjourn.

The House again refused to adjourn.

Mr. Goods, frus, 9 of Mass., addressed the House in favor of the point resolution authorizing the appointment of a setingrapher for the Committee on the Conduct of a setingrapher for the Committee on the Conduct of a setingrapher for the Committee on the Conduct of the War, "I called upon Mr. Weightle to state on what authority the latter on Friday made the sliegation against Mr. Westurr, (Union) of Pa., moved an adjournment.

him to make the statement.

Mr. Wicklings (Union) of Ky., repeated what he had before said—namely, that he had seen it stated that the committee had the General-in-Chief before them, whom they had interrogated, and that Gen. Mockellan gave an asswer which at least astafaed him.

Mr. Good asked by what authority do you make the teastlone.

committee had summed the was totally without foundation that the committee had summed with the was relied.

Mr. Workings—and task whether you deny the fact?

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Mr. Goods—lagain add, what authority have you?

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Mr. Workings—and task whether you deny the fact?

Mr. Goods presumed the gentleman made the statement on a newspaper paragraph. He was perfectly free to say that the General-in-Chief did appear before the committee, not by summons, but by invitation. He was free to suppose that this House had too much respect for those who compose the committee to suppose they would ask him any question pertaining to the conduct of the war, which he would object to answer. His testimony was not taken. That the committee had an interview with Ger eral McCleilah was true, but that he was called as a vitne-s was not true, and it was totally without foundation that the committee had taken any testimony affecting any man without giving him fair and infi opportunity to answer the charge. The committee was not strue, and it was totally without foundation that the committee had raken any testimony affecting any man without giving him fair and infi opportunity to answer the charge. The committee was not strue, and the control of the constitution. The committee had summer and foundation. The committee had summer and foundation. The committee had summer and foundation. The committee had summer and foundation of the report being m de. It did not beneve Congress had the report being m de. It did not beneve Congress had the report being m

out.

M. Blair, (rep.) of Mo., referred to what he said on.
Friday, and in co-firmation of the truth of his statement,
read a copy of a despatch furnished by a gentlem on on
General Fatterson's staff, as follows:—

read a copy of a despatch furn shed by a gentlem or on General Patterson's staff, as follows:—

To Colonel E, D. Townskoo:—

Sig—With a portion of his force, General Johnston 1eth. Whenester in the afternoon of the 18th, with about intry thousand troops.

Mr. Sigvass, (rep.) of Pa., gave his recollection that General South, in the presence of the Cabinot, saint that the hat le of Bull run was fought against his wishes and judgment, under the presence of the Cabinot, whit that the bat le of Bull run was fought against his wishes and judgment, under the presence of the Cabinot, wait that the bat le of Bull run was fought against his wishes and judgment, under the presence of the Cabinot, wait that the bat le of Bull run was fought against his wishes and judgment, that he derved to be dismissed from the army for thus violding his consent.

Mr. Bank repried that all understood the statement which was heretofore made by Mr. Bichardson, but the latter had further related that Gen. Scott, in any war to a question by the President, disclaimed that the fresident had influenced him in risking the battle. It would not do for the gentleman from Pomenylvania (Mr. Sisvens) to omit this important alimission.

Mr. Sisvens replied, he did not rise to vindicate suybody. Ho was no one's partisan. He merely wasted to assertain the tuth.

Mr. Bichardson the rest ensibility of that battle.

Mr. Mannam, (Unless) of Tenn., said that to was reported by secessioniste, after the battle of Bull rin, that General Patterson symiant lest with the South, and that he would soon be found acting with it. And it was also openly expressed by secessionists and the definity to a coverament.

Mr. Biddle, Gopp.) of Pa., said General Patterson was

was greatly Wanting in loyalty and fidelity to a converment.

Mr. Biddle, (opp.) of Pa., said General Patterson was his townsman and constituent. He had he knewledge from personal observation of the arroy which General Patterson commanded in July last. At that time he (Mr. Biddle) was in milit two ever in part of Virginia within the scope of General McClellan's command. A large number of his constituents, friends, neighbors and connections were with General Patterson, and he never heard from them anything but what was in he hignest respect favorable to General Patterson and expression of confidence in his ability. Some of the officers of high rank in the army, together with those in civil life, were on his is all, and norm of them, he believed, ever brought a charge against him. Whatever was detrimental to that gentleman was merely rumors and hearsay, which the gentleman was merely rumors and hearsay, which the gentleman from Tennessee rejeated. Mr. Biddle caused to be read an extract from Guie al Scott's report concerning General Patterson's skill and bravery in Mexico, and also referred to the last that General Patterson's skill and bravery in Mexico, and also referred to the last that General Patterson's skill and bravery in Mexico, and also referred to the last that General Patterson's skill and bravery in Mexico, and also referred to the last that General Patterson's skill and General Pat

skill and bravery in Mexico, and also referred to the fact that General Pates son rendered services in the war of 1812.

Mr. Goods, resuming, said that if Messes, it is war of 1812.

Mr. Goods, resuming, said that if Messes, it is war of 1812.

Mr. Goods, resuming, said that if Messes, it is made started by the service of the war would affect them an opportunity.

Mr. Chitricolax was opposed to the committee, which should be abeliehed, in order that harmony might be preserved in the operations of the government. The power with which the committee was of that was dangerous. Let the officers of the government is made to depend on the report which may be made by the committee, and the committee would command the government, the Fresident included.

Mr. Cooker explained that the committee never statemed to bring the President before them, and he believed they never would.

Mr. Cauricolax, continuing his remarks against the existence of the committee, said the Home might not always have such discreet gentlemen on such a committee; others might become overbearing in the exercise of power. They might at first handle the sceptice lightly, but it would ultimately become the club of Herrelies.

ly, but it would utilize the constitution to investigate the consent of the war, which included the future as well as the past. Furthermoself, he had had an invitation to appear before the himself, he had had an invitation to appear before the himself, he had had an invitation to appear before the ommittee, but the next thing he might be summoned.

Mr. Thomas, (Union) of Mass., said that he was one of hose who voted against the raising of the committee, those who voted against the raising of the committee, and would do so again were the question repeated to-day. He thought it wrong in principle, and nades; for any wise purpose. There are co-ordinate departments of the government. Notines the Executive nor those investo with power under him, as the Commander in this of the army and navy, could be summoned before the committee.

army and navy, could be summoned before the committee.

Mr. Roscoe Conning, (rep.) of N. Y., said he voted for the appointment of the committee, differing from Mr. Thomas. He (Mr. Conkilug) expressed his belief that to this committee we are in a great degree indebted for the important military movements and the glorious news with which they were furnished to-day.

Mr. CRITIKNENK, (Inten) of Ky., was of opinion that we are indebted for our victories to the valor of our troops, under the skill and plans of the Commanding General. He proceeded to speak of General Soott, with whom they had enjoyed an acquaintance of forty years. He concluded by saying he never thew a man more acruptious in all that constitutes integrity, particular, and morality of character. General Soott's name was now a glorious part of our national history.

The Sanste resolution for the employment of a stonographer to the Committee on the Conduct of the War, was adopted.

was adopted.

THE ACRECITURAL BUREAU.

Mr. LOVEJOT, (rep.) of Ill., called up the bill beretofore-introduced by him from the Committee on Agriculture, for the establishment of a Department of Agriculture. The principal amendment made by the House was in the reduction of the salary of the Commissioner, namely. from five to three thousand dot ars.

The bill was then passed by 152 against 7.

The bill was then passed by 152 against 7.

SPERCH OF MR. ASNOLD ON THE WAN.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Post Office Appropriation bill.

Mr. ASNOLD, (rep.) of Hi., in the commencement of his remarks, referred to the news to-day from the West, our troops having penetrated the heart and centre of the rebellion. He proceeded to speak of slavery as the cause of the conflict. Slavery is doomed. This fact should be recognized, and all unite in practically meeting the grave-results involved. The question was "liberty" under the constitution, or "slavery" on its ruins.

THE SIGNAL COURS OF THE ARMY.

Mr. BLARS, (rep.) of Mo., from the Military Committee, reported the Senate bill making appropriation for the signal service of the army.

The bill was passed.

Adjourned.

A Writ of Prohibition in the Case or Cordon Denied.

WASHINGTON, Peb. 17, 1862. Chief Justice Taney this morning delivered the opinion in the case of Gordon, the clave trader, denying the motion made by Judge Dean for a writ of prohibition to prevent his execution, on the ground of a want of power in the Court to review proceedings in criminal cases to restrain the action of a ministerial officer. The appli-cation was based on alleged irregularly in the New York Circuit Court. Application will be made to the President in behalf of Gordon on the same ground.

MISURILLAN ROUS.

CARDS, 75C. 1,000; CIRCULARS, 28C. 1,009; BILL. isads, first class, 25 ream; common, 34; Newspapers, Books, Pamphiets, Posters, everything, printed equalty low. T. R. DAWLEY'S, new printing establishment, sorner Reads and Centre streets.

TO THE NERVOUS OF BOTH SEXES, A RETIERD eleggman having been restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is willing to easiet others by rending (free) a copy of the prescription user. Direct the Rev. John M. Dagnall, 186 Fulton street, Scooklyn, New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remody, after having suffered severed years with a severe tring affect and that dread disease, consumption, is another formation for the following suffered at the rest and the desire it in veril sand or any of the presented and tifree of charge), with the circulations for presented and tifree of charge), with the circulations for presented and tifree of charge, which they will rectain to present on the same, which they will consider the formation which they will consider the formation which the presented in the fact that the same which they will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Parties which the praception will please address.

Hev. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Kinga coarry, N. V.